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course has not been taken; nothing but a general denial has been entered. This is probably sufficient for any German.

The evidence shows that large parts of the civil population were taken from their homes indiscriminately at early hours in the morning and sent off to parts unknown. Troops with fixed bayonets barred the streets, and machine guns commanded the roads,—all this against unarmed, unresisting people. Those who were thus deported were compelled to do hard and often disgusting work, not infrequently of a military character; they were ill-fed, and constantly mistreated. Statements to this effect are all too numerous. Witness one deposition: "All we women were subjected to inspection every five days like women of the town. Those who did not accomplish their task (namely, sewing 25 sacks) were beaten by the Germans, especially with a cat-o'-nine-tails. * * * For the least thing the Germans used to insult and threaten us. * * * One girl * * * was beaten with the cat and had a jug of water poured over her head because she asked for something to eat. A certain A—— * * * was so severely beaten that she was taken to the hospital, and we did not see her again." (Annexe 37.) This is but typical; in fact it is among the least harrowing. Not alone were these civilians forced to do hard labour, but they were employed as a shield by German troops advancing against the French. (Annexes 161-186). But no review can do justice to this book.

It presents a terrible picture; one, however, which we must perforce look at. If it be but the result of madness in a great nation, it should not lessen one whit our resolve to make an end of these things for all time. And it might be well for some pacifists to spell through, word by word, the painful story told in these moving documents.

WILLARD BARBOUR.

CASES ON THE LAW OF PROPERTY. Volume I. Personal Property, by Harry A. Bigelow, Professor of Law in the University of Chicago. American Case Book Series, William R. Vance, General Editor. St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1917. Pp. xx, 404.

As the new case books on property have been designed primarily for the purpose of improving the methods of presentation of the subject, they must be judged mainly on their pedagogical merits. We are guaranteed excellence in this respect for this volume by the long experience of the editor in teaching the subject. He begins with distinctions between real and personal property and then gives a chapter on rights of action based on possession and ownership. Although the editor thinks that this chapter on forms of action may seem too long, most teachers will welcome the more extensive treatment, especially in those schools in which the systematic discussion of forms of action is not given until the second semester. In fact one must confess to some disappointment at not finding here a suggestion of the analogy of detinue in its primitive form to the old real action. This, however, would seem to be impractical by reason of the strict separation of personal property from real in this connection and the treatment of possession prior to ownership.

Possession is treated in the logical order beginning with finding and developing the subject through lien to the well defined *jus in rem* of the pledge. Ownership in like manner proceeds from mere taking of possession, through adverse possession, to the acquirement of title by accession, confusion, judgment and gift. Fixtures have been taken from their old position in real property and are given just after ownership. The volume closes with a chapter on emblements.

The book has what most teachers will consider decided improvements in editing; namely, omission of names and arguments of attorneys, and frequent elisions of matter in the opinions that does not help to bring out the principle of law involved in the cases. Such omissions are indicated by stars. The editor frequently rewrites the statements of facts. This matter and any other additions to the text of the decisions are enclosed in brackets.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the new editing is the departure from the chronological order in the printing of the cases and their presentation on some logical order of development in the several sub-topics. This saves the time of the student in working out the logic of the law and makes it easier to arrive at a clear statement of what the principle of law is, but some of us regret that it takes from both instructor and student the joy of discovery, particularly that wicked joy of depraved human nature in noting the blunders and vacillations of the courts in their progress toward the truth.

The presentation of the subject of possession before that of ownership also shows this swing from the historical to the logical method, but we have the assurance of the editor that this method of approach has been found preferable in his large experience in teaching the subject.

As evidence of the independent working over of all the cases by the editor it may be noted that only about one-fifth of the cases used in the old case books appear in the body of this volume and the new cases used indicate most careful discrimination on his part and a selection of those that have been practically tested and found to develop the principles in the best way.

Any criticism of the new method of presentation prior to a class room test of the volume is liable to dribble off into subjective "it seems to me" and "I think so." It is evident that the tendency of the best modern case books is toward this greater stress upon the systematic presentation in accordance with some logical principle of development. The present volume is a welcome addition to our instrumentalities for making the practical test of the efficiency of this method.

JOSEPH H. DRAKE.

HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF TORTS. By H. Gerald Chapin, L.L.M., St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1917. Pp. xiv, 695.

This book, one of the "Hornbook Series," with its accompanying case-book edited by the author, is of course intended primarily for student use. In schools using the case method these books obviously could not form the basis of the instruction; but in those schools using a combination of text and illustrative cases they will be found very useful. And though not designed particularly for the use of the practitioner, the book under review